## THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HER YERR I TRAIN, MOTHERY THIS HERE

. WHOLE NO. 7272.

MORNING EDITION-MONDAY. JULY 28, 1856.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

News from Oregon, Central America, New Granada, South Pacific, Sandwich Islands and Jamaica.

\$1,649,896 IN TREASURE.

Doings of the Vigilance Committee

Arrest of Judge D. S. Terry for Assas

LETTERS FROM JUDGE TERRY AND HIS WIFE.

Capitalation to the Vigilance Committee of the Armery of the Marion Rifles.

LARGE NUMBER OF ARMS SEIZED.

PRISONERS OF WAR TAKEN AND RELEASED.

MINING NEWS.

FORTHICATION OF THE COMMITTEE ROOMS

todian Wars in Oregon and Northern Cali-

The steamship Illinois, C. S. Boggs, U.S.N., commanding, left Aspinwall July 19, at 7 P. M., and mived at Quarantine at 10 o'clock A. M. yesterday. the brings the California mails of the 5th inst, 627 assengers, and \$1,650,396 in treasure on freight— seeived from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's samer John L. Stephens, R. H. Pearson, Esq., comander. The J. L. S. left San Francisco July 5, at 7 P. M., with 580 passengers. On the 12th passed steamer Sierra Nevada, an

a the 17th, the steamer Sonora, both bound to San

van, and the California Express of G. H. Wine Co. for files of California and other papers.

risians, near Dead Man's Bar, on the 23d inst. was a Canadian Frenchman, aged thirty-two

r before ten o'clock, on the many died a quar-r before ten o'clock, on the many 4, at a residence, on the corner of Basses

nville, for killing a white man from Sonora.

On the 12th ult., John Williams was sentenced to bung for the murder of Casper M. Shepperd, in

caving of a bank of earth. Wm. Wilson had been sent for 20 years from San neigo to the Penitentiary for killing a negro. Dr. Dickerson and daughter were drowned in the

ray at "Murphy's." Nicholas Dellepiane deliberately shot and killed

. Dawes, at San Jose. erry Callahan had been arrested at Stockton ged with arson, in the burning of the residence E. R. Stockwell.

athan Cottle, of Amador county, had been found

fyron H. Hall was accidentally shot and slightly unded by his friend, named Perkins, at Squaw

nuel Steel and Samuel Clark were robbed or highway in Nevado county, of \$1,800. H. Yates, formerly of New York, committee de at Stockton, on the 23d ult. He was well

wn as a writer for the press. At the same man named Dunn, near Benecia.

be body of Frederick Shillinsky was found a river, where he had been murdered.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5, 1856, 3½ P. M.—just before mail closes.

submitted to a jury, on a public trial, and he ld be convicted of even a common assault, that vill immediately resign. The proposition has been accepted. has just been announced by the organs of the

nittee that Hopkins is out of all danger.

The Vigilance Committee.
From the San Francisco Bulletin, June 24.)
THE COMMITTEE STABBED BY JUDGE DAVID

An order was issued at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon by the Executive Vigilance Committee for the arrest of one James R. Maloney, or as he was most generally known, Rueben Maloney, a notorious scoundrel. The order was placed in the hands of Sterling A. Hopkins, who, in company with several others left the Committee rooms and went in search of the man whom he was to arrest. They proceeded up to Palmer, Cook & Co.'s Bank, on the corner of Kearney and Washington streets, and found that Maloney and a lot of his companions were in the office of Dr. Ashe, the Naval Agent, in the second story. Mr. Hopkins placed his men on the outside of the bank and went up into Dr. Ashe's office, and approached Maloney for the purpose of arresting him, when the latter and his companions among whom were Judge Terry, Dr. Ashe, and Ham. Bowie, drew their pistols and presented them, cocked. Hopkins, who was unarmed, thought it advisable to retire at this demonstration, and accordingly went down stairs and told his men to keep a strict guard upon the building while he went after more assistance. Dr. Beverly Cole happened to be passing by on horseback at the time, and Mr. Hopkins borrowed his herse and rushed down to the Committee rooms. He went into the Vigilants' police office, gave an account of the position of affairs, and asked for aid. The Chief of the Police Department told him to return and keep a strict watch upon Palmer, Cook & Co.'s building, and that he would soon send him reinforcements. Hopkins rode back, and just as he arrived there, Maloney, Terry, Ashe, Ham. Bowie. J. McNabb, and another person, armed with double barrelled guns, were turning the corner of the bank from Washington into Kearney street. They proceeded up Kearney street and into Jackson, occasionally turning round and levelling their guns at Hopkins, who had dismounted, and his companions, James Bovee, D. W. Barry, H. A. Russell and Joseph Capprice, all of whom were in pursuit of the retreating scoundrels. When the latter party had passed up Jackson street

of the "Blues" at the corner of Jackson and Dupon streets, towards which the party it seems were proceeding.

In the meanwhile, the companion of Terry and Ashe, whose name we have not been able to ascertain, and who had been rendering them assistance against Hopkins and Bovee, presented his cocked gun at the head of Barry, who had just rushed up. Barry seized the muzzle of the gun in his left hand and with his right placed his revolver at the head of his adversary, who dropped his gun and also took to his heels for the "Blues" "Armory, as Ashe had done before him. It was at this instant that Terry, who had drawn a large sized bowic knife, plunged it into the left side of Hopkins' neck, inflicting a wound some six inches deep and which will in all probability prove fatal. Hopkins staggered back, and cried,—"I am stabbed—take them, Vigilants". Terry and those who were still with him immediately fied to the "Blues'" Armory which they succeeded in entering, Bovee and Barry at their heels. The latter placed themselves against the door, but it was closed in their faces. They then took positions in front of the building to prevent either exit or entrance.

Arming And Action of the Vigilance committee.

ARMING AND ACTION OF THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

The news of the murderous assault was instantly carried to the Vigilance Committee rooms, where the alarm bell was sounded. The streets in a few minutes were filled with crowds, and a number of the Vigilance Committee immediately seized their arms, and pressing up to the Armory, on Dupont street, surrounded it to prevent Terry's escape. The cavalry also assembled immediately, and so universal was the response to the summons, that a number of draymen, who at the time were loading up their drays for the up river boats, like Putnam, stopped in the midst of their labors, unharnessed, mounted their horses and rushed to their ranks. There was great excitement in every place. The streets in every direction were filled with glittering bayonets and drawn sabres; horsemen were hurrying to and fro, infantry companies were forming and marching; anxiety and agitation was depicted upon every face, and everything predicted a time of terror.

THE ATTACK AND CAPITULATION OF THE ARMORT OF ARMING AND ACTION OF THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE THE ATTACK AND CAPITULATION OF THE ARMORT OF

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THE MARION RIPLES.

The people, however, were destined to obtain another signal triumph. A few "law and order" men had rushed to their different armories; but before any number of them were aware of it, the armory of the "Blues" was campletely surrounded with large bodies of armed Mantry and cavalry, as were also the banking house of Palmer, Cook & Co., on the corner of Washington and Kearny streets, and the "law and order" armories in the old California Exchange, on the corner of Kearny and Clay streets, and of Calhoun Benham's Company near the corner of Montgomery and Pacific streets. This well timed and judicious movement, ordered doubtless by the same master mind whose genius had been apparent in all the military operations of the Vigilance Committee from its first organization, took the opposition by surprise and ensured their total overthrow and surrender.

When the Vigilance Committee had formed about this building, which is located corner Jackson and Dupont streets, a knock came to the door. Captain Ashe and Lleutenant Reese asked what was wanted. To this a written reply was received from the Vigilance Committee, as follows:—

CORNER BUGGET AND JACKSON STREETS, SAN FEANCESCO, June 21, 1856.

B. P. Ashe and J. Markin Resse, commanding:—Gentlemen—We have to say, in reply to your communication of this date, that if Judge Terry, S. R. Moloney and John Phillips, together with arms and ammunition in your possession, be surrendered to the charge of our body, we will give you and the building which you are in "protection from vigilance." Yours,

By order of the Executive Committee, of which we are members,

An answer in fifteen minutes—it being now ten minutes past four o'ctock.

To this a reply was returned, to the effect that they would give up Judge Terry and Reuben Moloney should be protected from the violence of any outside parties; that they be treated as gentlemen, and that they would furn over their arms, accourtements and sidearms. This communication was sub

cisco Blues.

To this the Vigilance Committee replied:—

R. F. Ashe and J. Martin Rheed, Commanding—
We agree to protect Judge Terry and S. R. Moloney from violence from parties outside of our organization, as proposed, and beg leave to remind you that the time proposed in our first note has already expired.

By order of Executive Committee, of which we are members.

Nos. 12, 13, 50, 332, 645.

There was no seal or names attached to these notes.

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SURRENDER OF TERRY AND MALONSY.

As soon as the prisoners in the armory of the Blues found that they were completely in the power of the Vigilance Committee, Dr. Ashe sappeared at one of the windows in the second story, and said that Terry was there, and would not attempt to escape. He asked that some of the Executive Committee might be sent for to confer upon the terms of surrender. A message was immediately dispatched to the Vigilance rooms, and at 4 o'clock the crowds having in the meantime become perfect jams throughout the whole vicinity of the armory, five members of the Vigilance Committee arrived, and made a written demand for the persons of Terry and Moloney, and for all the arms and munitions of war in the building. Several communications passed to and fro, and frequent despatches were sent to and received from the Committee rooms, when the prisoners in the armory were finally notified that they must surrender in fifteen minutes, and several cannon which had been brought to the ground, were placed in a position to compel acquiescence. At the expiration of the time allowed, a demand was made for the surrender of and an entrance to the armory, and the doors were immediately thrown open by those inside, and a company of Vigilance Armory, two carriages, near at hand, drove up, and Terry and Moloney were brought down and placed in the carriages; large bodies of infantry formed around in front of and behind them, and the cavalry disposed of them selves along the sides of the streets, completely surrounding the infantry, and keeping off the crowds which made the streets, for square after square, black.

THE FROCESSION AND ITS MARCH.

the procession, having Terry and Mahony in charge, commenced moving, and passed down Dupont street to Washington, down Washington to Kearny, down Kearny to Clay, down Clay to Montgomery, down Montgomery to Sacramento, and down Sacramento to the Vigilance rooms below Front, It was accompanied and followed by even greater crowds than were at Casey and Cora's execution and their memorable procession.

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FURTHER LAW AND OADBE SURREMBERES.

As soon as the "Blue"s armory had surrendered and the procession had moved off, and were passing the Plaza, the forces stationed there presented arms. The procession then stopped, and large detachments were withdrawn from it and added to those surrounding the California Exchange. The procession moved on, and the forces left behind were disposed in such a way as to insure the surrender of this stronghold of "law and order," too. Several pieces of cannon were brought to bear upon the building, and; the matches even lit, ready for an immediate attack, when a formal demand was made for its surrender. After an interview and conference of some time, it then being about six o'clock, Col. J. R. West, who was in command or the Armory, surrendered, and ordered his men to march to the door and one by one, to deliver up their arms to the Committee, which they immediately did. As near as we can ascertain, there were about 250 muskets and rifles in this Armory, besides other arms and munitions which were taken possession of and sent down to the Armory of the Vigilance Committee. There were about seventy-five men in the building at the time, who surrendered themselves prisoners, and were placed under a strong guard in the building. The same course was taken by other detachments of the Vigilance Committee with the Armory of Calhoun Benham's company, near the corner of Montgomery and Pacific streets, and with a "law and order" Armory and Sutter streets.

REMOVAL OF THE PRISONERS.

About ten o'clock the prisoners, most of them being handcuffed, were marched in front of the California Exchange, and surrounded with a thousand Vigilant solders fully armed. About a hundred cavalry with drawn sabres disposed themselves around the infantry, and at 11 o'clock the cortege commenced their march from the Exchange to Washington street; thence to Montgomery; thence to Sacr

J. Martin Reese, Col. E. A. Rowe, Ham. Bowie, Wm. Wood, E. MeDonald, and Wm. Dolan.

MR. HOPKINS AND HIS WOUND.

The man stabbed by Judge Terry, is named Sterling A. Hopkins. He was born in Elisworth, Maine, was brought up in Boston, and is now about thirty-three years of age. He came to this country in 1849, and has been doing business as an artesian wellborer. He is a member of the Independent National Guards, and has been, since its organization, an efficient member of the Vigilance Committee. He has been sent on some arduous enterprises, one of which was to arrest Cusick, near Sacramento, during the last week.

Mr. Hopkins was stabbed in the back of the neck, three or four inches from the left car, and about an inch to the left of the cervical vertebrae. The knife passed forwards a depth of about five inches, injuring the left carotid artery, and several of its branches disposed in the neighborhood of the windpipe. As soon as he was stabbed he exclaimed, "I am stabbed, take them, Vigilants," or something of that kind, as before said, and staggered back. He was immediately taken to the Pennsylvania Engine House. His mother, wife, elder brother and sister, Drs. R. B. Cole, B. A. Sheldon, D. L. D. Sheldon, J. Rowell, and other physicians were soon in attendance, and immediate measures were taken to make the wounded man as comfortable as possible. During the night the carotid artery was taken up by Dr. Cole, and the sufferer rested as well as could be expected. He was, however, in a very critical condition.

CAPTURE OF ARMS ON THE SCHOONER MARIFOSA.

A party of twenty-two of the Vigilance Commit-

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CAPTURE OF ARMS ON THE SCHOONER MARIFOSA.

A party of twenty-two of the Vigilance Committee received orders on Saturday, at 10 o'clock, to intercept some arms and manitions of war, which were said to be coming down to the city from Corte Madera. They were said to have been sent from Sacramento to the State prison at Point San Quentin, there to be repaired, and then forwarded to the "law and order" army of San Francisco. The party immediately embarked on the sloop Malvina and proceeded up to Corte Madera, near which point they met the three-masted schooner Mariposa. In addition to the regular crew, Sam Bantam and "the Benicia Boy," two notorious scoundrels, were on board. The Malvina ran up to the side of the Mariposa, and the Vigilants jumped from the former to the deck of the latter. They took off the hatches, and found in the hold eleven cases of muskets and three boxes of either pistols or ammunition, which were covered over and concealed with a double layer of brick. The arms were taken on deck and immediately passed over to the other vessel and secured. It was all done in from six to ten minutes. The Malving then cast losse of the Mariposa and recured. It was all done in from six to ten minutes. The Malvina then cast loose of the Mariposa and returned to San Francisco, where she arrived at about 5 o'clock, at Clay street wharf. The arms were taken out, and a large company of the Vigilant infantry having been especially sent down for the purpose, were carried up to the Vigilance rooms in triumph.

riumph.

SEARCH FOR ARMS AT THE MISSION DOLORES.

After all the law and murder armories in the city
were captured, a stong detachment of the Vigilance
Committee went out on Saturday evening to Mission
Dolores, to capture the arms and accourements of
Captain Thomas Hayes' cavairy company. Nothing
was found, however, Capt. Hayes' company having
either secreted them or not having any worth capturing. We are disposed to think that Captain
Thomas Hayes' company was made up of fellows
who would ride to the Mission on Sunday for
amusement, and would go through the drill as rare
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SATISFACTION OF THE COMMUNITY.

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SATISFACTION OF THE COMMUNITY.

Thus again did the people accomplish a peaceable victory! The Vigilance Committee, the exponents of the public will, were again completely triumphant. The murderous scoundrels who would have fain brought back the reign of the bowie knife and revolver—the times, in fact, in which only villians could thrive—were all, or mostly all, prisoners of war; the intense excitement which had prevailed throughout the whole city subsided, and the most entire satisfaction reigned over the whole community. At midnight everything was quiet.

At about eleven o'clock yesterday morning, the prisoners of war—about eighty-nine in number—were formed in line inside the Vigilance Committee rooms, when they were informed that they would be released. They were then told that if they should ever be found in arms, acting against the committee and the good order of the community, they might expect the infliction of due punishment. They were then, with the exception, as is said, of one Lieutenant Kennovan, and one Corporal Tice, who are retained, marched out in squads of four through a file of Vigilant soldiers reaching to Battery street, and then dismissed. Many of them were quite chop fallen; some, however, acted the ruffians to the last, and were only deterred from open demonstrations of their brutal natures by fear of the armed mon who were about them. Such a set of gallows looking scoundrels were never before collected together in one crowd. Their faces alone would almost have convicted them of any crime with which they might be charged before an intelligent jury.

\*\*WENTS OF SUNDAY\*\*

The sun of Sunday morning rose glorious and bright upon our city. Everything was peaceful and quiet; people were inquiring about the condition of the wounded man, and quietly discussing the events of Saturday; but there was no excitem

ARRIVAL OF MRS. TERRY.

As soon as the assault upon Mr. Hopkins had been made, the news was immediately telegraphed to Sacramento, and it was shortly after rumored that a vessel had been chartered, and the Governor, Mrs. Terry and a number of others on their way down. The Governor, however, judiciously again concluded to remain at home. The rumor of the chartering of a vessel was untrue. Mrs. Terry, however, took passage on the steamer Confidence, on her regular trip down, and arrived in this city last evening. She proceeded to the Vigilance Committee rooms, where she was treated with great consideration and politeness, and had a long interview with her husband. It is said that a large room has been fitted up for the accommodation of the two, and that Mrs. Terry will remain with her husband.

that Mis. Terry will remain with her husband.

CONDITION OF MR. HOPKINS.

At one o clock we called at the Pennsylvania Engine House, and were informed, by a physician in attendance that Mr. Hopkins was siesping, and seemed comfortable. His pulse, which had been varying all the morning, and was, at one time down to 30, was then running at 100. His breathing had been difficult and labored last evening, caused, as was supposed, by coagulated blood in the larynx; but the difficulty had been removed, and he was breathing comparatively freely and easily. The chances were still against him, but various of the worst symptoms had disappeared, and stronger hopes were entertained of his final recovery than at any former time since the reception of the blow.

COMMANDER HOWARD'S OFFICIAL REFORT OF THE CAPITICLATION OF THE ARMORY OF THE MARION RIPLES.

To His Excellency J. Neely Johnson, Governor of the State of California.—In pursance of your orders of June 10, I proceeded to the city of San Francisco to take command of the Second Miltary Division, and proceed to muster into the service the volunteer companies which were organized.

In no instance did I depart from your orders, to cat strictly on the defensive; neither was it my intention to act in any other than that of repelling an attack by the insurgents. Indeed, the position in which I found myself—without money and with only a few arms—rendered any other course impossible. We had not the necessary means to form even an efficient encampment; and I therefore thought it advisable to let the companies continue their drills in their various armories, without making any demonstration on the streets.

even an efficient encampment; and I therefore thought it advisable to let the companies continue their drills in their various armories, without making any demonstration on the streets.

An affair occurred on the 21st (Saturday), which resulted in an open armed demonstration by the insurgents upon the volunteer companies mustered into service under your orders. Between the hours of two and three o'clock of the day, it seems that a man, named Hopkins, with an armed party, acting under the orders of the so called Vigilance Committee, proceeded to the rooms of the Hon. David S. Terry, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and Dr. Richard P. Ashe, for the purpose of arresting Mr. Reuben Moloney. Mr. Moloney refused to recognize their anthority, and subsequently left the rooms, and, in company with Judge Terry and Dr. Ashe, proceeded up Jackson street. While Judge Terry was proceeding quietly in the street, Hopkins rashed upon the Judge and attempted to disarm him, by seizing a gun which the Judge held in his hand. A scuffic ensued, in which Hopkins, failing to wrest the gun from the Judge, attempted to draw a pistol from behind. Judge Terry then drew a knife, and inflicted a wound with it upon Hopkins. It is needless to say that on the statement of facts as represented to me, had Hopkins been killed, it would have been a clear case of justifiable homicide on the part of Judge Terry.

When this occurrence took place I was on business on Montgomery street. As soon as I was informed of it I went immediately to the rooms of Messra. Terry & Ashe, but learned they were in the Armory on Dupont street; I proceeded thither, but found the door harred, and Vigilance Committee people in possession of the entrance and street in front. The alarm bell of the Vizilance Committee was immediately sounded, and all the streets in the neighborhood at once filled with the military of the Committee, armed with muskets, and a multitude of citizens, all rushing together in wild confusion, and atory windows of the Armory, and seid that, o

About this line Dr. sale opened one of a standard atom the part of Judge Terry, himself and others, they left the whole after to an arrangement between myrelf and the Vigilance Committee. I proceeded to demand an interview with the Committee, and, after some difficulty, succeeded in getting an interview with William T. Coleman and two other members of the Committee, who said that they had authority to confer with me. I struct the circumstances as I had learned them, and demanded that. Judge Terry should be allowed to go into the hands of the civil authorities, and pledged myself that he should be safely kept to abide his trial. Dr. Ashe had already informed me from the window that the Judge was in the possession of the police. I represented to these men that Judge Terry could not be arrested and tried by the Vigilance Committee without danger of an immediate collision of arms, which would involve the peace of the whole State, the consequences of which no one could foresee. Mr. Coleman spoke of moderation, and departed with his associates to confer, as they said, with other members of the Committee. They presently returned, and said they believed they understood, and wished I would communicate with them in writing. I immediately addressed a letter to Mr. Coleman and the other members of the Committee, demanding that Judge Terry should be left in the hands of the civil authorities, or, if in the power of the Committee, the hands of the civil authorities, or, if in the power of the Committee, the hands of the civil authorities, or, if in the power of the Committee, the hands of the civil authorities, or, if in the power of the Committee, when had been refused to their friends.

In the meantime the military of the Committee had aurrounded the house in which Judge Terry was situated, planted cannon in front of it, and succeeded in arresting the Judge and Dr. Ashe; but under what piedges and assurances from the Committee, if any, I have not learned, as up to ten of clock at night all communication with Judge Terry or

surrounding the armories by a large military force and seizing the State arms, and making prisoners of the men guarding them; especially they knew that your orders were that I should act on the defensive, and that I had no power or means to pursue any other line of conduct. It must be obvious to all men of ordinary discernment that this lawless association has proceeded from one crime and outrage to another, until they have arrived at the conclusion that there is no safety for their leaders but in revolution and a separate government on the Pacific. They have committed treason, murder piracy and the felony of kidnapping. They have violently and with force of arms trodden down the authority of the executive and the judiciary. They have, at the point of the bayonet resisted the execution the writ or habeas corpus—for ages justly considered the bulwark of personal liberty. They have assembled around the judiciary of San Francisco large numbers of armed men and planted a cannon against the front, and thus compelled the surrender of two persons therein detained in the custody of the law, whom they have since put to death without legal trial or the forms of judicial proceedings. They have, without a warrant or any other process of law, forcibly searched the houses of honest and peaceable citizens at the dead hour of night, outraging families and terrifying defenceless females. For nearly six weeks they have trampled down by an armed military despotism, in San Francisco, every constitutional right secured to the citizen by Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights. They have robbed us of the beritage earned for us by the labors and sufferings of the sages and patriots of 1776. They have erected in the heart of the commercial metropolis a fortification filled with armed men to over-

awe the citizens and the civil authorities. By day and by night they paraded in the streets large bodies of a med men, and San Francisco presents continually the appearance of a city in the pessession of a foreign foe. And it is so, practically. It is well known that the Vigilance Committee have armed and hired a large body of foreign mercenaries to shoot down the officers and citizens of the State in discharge of the duties cast upon them by the laws and their caths of office.

Notwithstanding that the French Consul has ordered all French subjects to withdraw from their present treasonable attitude, several hundred of them, in defiance of the laws of their own country, remain with a ms in their hands in open rebellion against the government of this country. It is proper to say that there are few, if any, of the respectable French residents amongst them; many of them are convicts who have been transported for crime, and most of them were kept in order in their own country only by force of arms. Such are the men prepared to be turned loose upon American citizens and American property.

Men who have committed such crimes as these against the State, are naturally hurried by fear and desperation. Before them is the abyse of revolution and secession; behind the haiter. They dare not return under a government of heacst judges, with a prospect of fair juries, who will administer the laws

ton and secession; beaming the harder. They care not return under an government of heacest judges, with a proper that the street of the second that the second the second that the second that

point new Judges, under which, and by whom, the citizens of any county in the State accused of crime in San Francisco may be arrested and sent to execution.

They ignore the existence of the people of California, and, in effect, declare that the merchants and shopkeepers of San Francisco are not only the State, but the only people in it who have any of the rights of the governing class. They insuit all other portions of the State, and treat the people of the other counties as their vassals.

Neither can these men escape scrutiny into their motives. They are not purely those of the public good. There are in the Vigilance Committee some merchants of wealth and business integrity. There are a host of others on the verge of bankruptcy. There are men unble to make remittances before this commotion began, and who are now urging its prolongation, because it affords them a plansible excuse for not sending per mail funds which they are unable to remit. No one wishes to take out an attachment or foreclose a mortgage against an influential member of the Vigilance Committee. As to him the courts are practically closed. Capital is timid, and shrinks from insurrection, civil commotion and the conflict of arms, but a man who trades on borrowed capital and in an untried hour is little more affected by the losses of his creditors and landlord than the barricade Frenchman whom he hires to devastate the city. An ocean of flame burns nothing that he can call his own.

What right have such men to kidnap one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, a gentleman who is the soul of honor and truth? How dare these traitors throat Dr. Ashe into their dungeon, erected at the expense of their creditors—a gentleman who has committed no offence, and upon whose integrity the mildew of calumny has never for a moment rested?

Are the people of California decendants of men who can guard liberty with their swords, or some bastard race reduced to slavery on the shores of the Pacific by shopkeepers and merchants? When shall we all the sold in the market

I am well aware that "33, Seal" have published an official denial of these projects. Traites never admit their treason in the outset. It is quite as easy for "33" to dery the purpose until the plot is ripe; but it is well known that many of its prominent members have advocated a new government in the streets, and that others have avowed the purpose of keeping up the organization after the election, because it was such a capital thing with which to beat their political opponents. When the proper time arrives these things will be fastened upon them by irrefragible proof. Until within a few days, the plan of the most moderate among them was to disband their form, forego their military display, retain their arms in some convenient places, so that at the tap of the lell they could meet, intimiate the citizens, overawe the authorities, and control the elections.

Nothing can with safety be received as evidence of an intention to disband this dangerous organization but the delivery of their arms and a submission on the part of the twenty-nine, arrests and trial by the civil authorities. It is well known that not long since a large quantity of George Law muskets were shipped to San Francisco, on speculation, to one of the members of the Committee. These muskets were purchased or seized by the insurrectionists, together with all others in the market on sale. They also selzed the only two pieces of ordinance belonging to the State, and have taken or purchased all others in the market. These men should not be permitted to disband nominally, and yet retain their formidable arrenal. After the treason and violence which they

to the State, and have taken or purchased all others in the market. These men should not be permitted to disband nominally, and yet retain their formidable arsenal. After the treason and violence which they have manifested they cannot retain these without danger to the public peace and security.

I cannot doubt that the people of California will relly to the support of the constitution and the laws. To think otherwise would be to regard them as slaves in feeling as well as vassals in fact. It is not in the nature of things that Americans will suppinely witness their government overthrown—their laws and liberties subverted, without striking a blow to prevent it. They will not see the lives of some of their most valued citizens sacrificed to the vengeance of traitors without attempting to rescue them. They will not see the duageons of the Vigilance Committee filled with unoffending men without striking a blow to deliver them. They will not see one of the highest judicial officers in the State, a man of honor, of sterling integrity, of unstained reputation, seized, coademned and ordered to execution without a trial, when he has committed no offence for which any jury in Christendom would condemn him. The honest yeomanry and miners in the country have hearts, and the sentiments, and the souls of honest and free men. Call them to the rescue, with their riftes and such arms as they possess they will respond to the call, and redeem the country from this deep disgrace which is a stain upon every citizen, however humble. The sober people have right to redeem it in the hour of danger and public calmity. Let them deal with the traitors.

VOLKEY E. HOWARD.

LETTER OF LIEUT. KANNAVEN.

Having understood that my name was except to

LETTER OF LIEUT. KANNAVEN.

Having understood that my name was sought to be paraded in the newspapers in the pay of the Vigilance Committee to my disadvantage, and not having an opportunity to defend myself while barred and chained within the walls of Fort Gunny Bags, on Sacramento street, I would feel under obligations if you would state the facts of my arrest to the public. I am the Third Lieutenant of the Continental Guards, Captain Fenn, and was in the armory, at the corner of Clav and Kearny streets, at the time of its capture by the Vigilance Committee, and was in command of that company when we were taken priseners at that place. It appears that the Committee were not satisfied with my having given three cheers in the armory for Col. West, of our battalion, and the constitution and laws, and three groans for the Vigilance Committee; and as soon as we were taken away I was subjected to the ignaminy of being placed in irons, with the Orderly of my company, J. Buckley, notwithstanding we got positive assurance that the officers should be treated like gentlemen. I, with others, on Sunday last, was selected out of the ranks and conveyed to the cells, with a strong guard posted over us. On Monday morning at an early hour I was put in irons again, and in fifteen minutes afterwards was released from them. I thus remained in custody, not knowing what my fate would be, until Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock, when I was informed by Messrs. Doane. Smiley, and others, that here was a mistake about keeping me there; that I ought thave been discharged on Sunday with the othe men, and apologized for their conduct. I have the been imprisoned, have lost my situation, my family in continual agony about me, and the vile papers in the pay of the Committee endeavoring to cast aspessions upon my character, for no other reason than that I stood up for the maintenance of the constitution and laws of my country. I have, as an American born citizen, been obliged to undergo the humiliation of being insulted and guarded by foreigne ation of being insulted and guarded by foreigners who do not know the language of our country. It wish to know what benefit the constitution and laws of my country confer upon me, or where is their authority?

JAMES KANNAVEM.

Authority?

LETTER OF LIEUT MAY.

Having noticed my name in the Heraid of this morning, as having deserted from the armory, as the corner of Jackson and Dupont streets, I desire to refute the same by stating the facts: I was in the armory on Saturday afternoon, and ran down stairs to separate two dogs which were fighting—one of which belonged to a member of our company (Marion Rifles). As I reached the foot of the stairs I heard a pistol shot, and ran towards the corner te learn the cause, when Judge Terry and Mr. Moloney passed rapidly by me and went into the armory. They were closely followed by Joseph Capprise and ex-policeman Russell, members of the Vigilance Committee, who took possession of the door, and drawing their revolvers, prevented myself and several others from entering.

John W. May, 2d Lieut. Marion Rifles.

JOHN W. MAY, 2d Lieut. Marion Rifles.

LETTER OF SERGEANT PURCELL.

In your paper of Sunday morning I find my name mentioned as a descrier from the armory of the San Francisco Bines, on the occasion of its being surrounded by the Vigilance Committee, Saturday nights last. As I do not wish to remain under such an imputation, I have but to state that I was in the armory at the time of the difficulty of Judge Terry and others, and hearing the noise, I rushed out to see what it was. On turning into Jackson street, I saw Judge Terry, Captain Ashe and others hurrying towards Dupont street. I stepped up to a group of gentlemen standing near, to inquire about the matter, and, on learning of it, returned to the door of the armory, which I found closed, and guarded by a number of men with drawn pistols. I was denied admission by them, and thus was excluded my post of a member of the Blues. These are the facts of the case, and which I respectfully submit.

John Puncelle.

4th Sergeant San Francisco B

the case, and which I respectfully submit.

4th Sergeant San Francisco Blues.

LETTER OF CORFORAL DIRKIN.

In your issue of this morning you state that I deserted at the time of the attack. This is not so. I was in the act of closing the front door, when the crowd overpowered me, and threw me in the street. I am an old soldier, and do not relish having so serious a charge laid against me.

A. DIRKIN, Corporal S. F. Blues.

LETTERS FROM JUDGE TERRY AND HIS WIPE. If the act of addressing my fellow citizens in the State in this way should by any be thought unbecoming, I ask their kindly and just consideration of the distressing position in which I am placed. Deprived of the counsel and advice of my husband by those who hold him in durance—denied the opportunity of seeing him in any way, or even of communicating with him in writing, privately—I may be pardoned if I do or say anything I had better leave unsaid or undone. I think, however, it cannot be wrong for the public to know how I am treated by persons who assume to act in its name.

Up to last Saturday moraing I had been allowed to visit my husband at intervals in his confinement. Since that time I have been refused admittance. On Sunday morning I visited his prison, and was refused. On Monday morning I made personal application again, with the same result. I then begged that my husband might be allowed to write to me, and inform me of his welfare. I asked that an open cote from me might be taken to him; it was permitted. I then requested of the Committee in writing that I might be allowed to see him. I was told a reply would be sent to me between four and five colock. None came. After it grew dark in the evening, an able longer to bear the suspense, I went down again. I was refused admittance. As I was retiring, a gentleman asked me if I had received a letter from my husband, because one from him bad again, and was informed the board had not met. A gentleman offered to submit my request in writing, "to see my husband on pecuniary matters, though it should be

July 1.

The only communication I have had in any manner is my husband's letter. After it has passed the
scrutiny of the board, it can no longer be regarded
secret. I give it below, simply and as it is.

I forbear to add a word of comment upon all